

XLIII.—*New Coleopterous Insects from Queensland.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

LONGICORNIA.

Prionidæ.

ANALOPHUS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, convex, curved, furnished on the inner side with a single strong tooth. Head large, convex. Antennæ about half the length of the body; the first joint short, pear-shaped, the third two thirds the length of the first, but slender, the fifth to eleventh gradually increasing in length. Thorax scarcely broader than the head, transverse, with no lateral margin, only marked by a fine line. Prosternum broad and flat. Legs not spinose; tarsi short and narrow, the third joint bilobed.

Closely allied to *Mallodon*, from which I have separated it on account of the thorax not being expanded into a lateral ridge.

Analophus parallelus, sp. n.

A. elongatus, *parallelus*, *convexus*, *piceus*; capite magno, convexo, medio canaliculato, discrete fortiter punctato, collo subtiliter creberrime punctato, pone oculos fortiter granoso; thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiore, antice haud profunde emarginato, lateribus parallelis, angulis posticis rotundatis, disco nitido parve punctato, medio longitudinaliter impresso, lateribus opacis creberrime subtiliter punctulatis, guttis duabus nitidis notatis; scutello lævi; elytris thorace parum latioribus subparallelis, nitidis, basi discrete punctatis, lateribus apiceque rugulosis; pedibus rufo-piceis, nitidis, haud spinosis.

Long. 16 lin., lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The head and thorax are pitchy black. The thorax has the lateral margin indicated by a fine interrupted line, which terminates at the posterior angles in a slight crenulated ridge. The base has a slight emargination on each side of the scutellum. The whole underside is opaque and finely and densely punctured as the sides are above. The abdomen is shining.

Hab. Queensland.

Brit. Mus.

Brachytria varia, sp. n.

B. nigrescens; capite crebre punctato, rufo-flavo; thorace rufo-flavo, postice angustato, punctis nonnullis adperso, disco utrinque puncto nigro; elytris ad apicem fumosis, maculis tribus (sæpe conjunctis) flavis.

Long. 7 lin.

This species is at once separated from *B. gulosa*, Newm., by the thorax being almost devoid of punctures, and with no sharp angle at the side; besides the two discoidal spots, the posterior angles below, and sometimes the hind margin, are black. The elytra are rather dull, coarsely punctured, tricosate, with a large yellow spot below the scutellum, and one on each lateral margin about the middle, as in *B. gulosa*. The sternum and the base of the abdomen are sometimes yellowish.

Hab. Sydney.

Brit. Mus.

Brachytria picta, sp. n.

B. nigra, nitida; capite thoraceque margine antico ochraceis, hoc fere lævi, medio haud ampliato, postice angustato; elytris postice angustatis, tricostatis, crebre punctatis, medio pallide flavo-notatis, humeris sanguineis, apice fumoso; femoribus apice ochraceo-annulatis; abdomine basi piceo.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The colours of this species would probably vary; but the following characters will serve to distinguish it from *B. varia*:—Eyes scarcely prominent. Thorax regularly arched, with no impressions towards the anterior and posterior angles, scarcely broader across the middle than in front, narrowed behind, but not angular at the sides. The punctuation of the elytra is much the same; but the punctures are not so confluent at the apex. The metasternum is very closely and somewhat coarsely punctured in the middle, less closely but distinctly punctured at the sides; whereas in *B. varia* the metasternum is finely punctured, and not much more closely in the middle than at the sides.

Hab. Queensland.

Brit. Mus.

Obrida comata, Pascoe.

Specimens of this species have just been received from Queensland, some with entirely black legs and antennæ, others with them entirely red.

PHYTOPHAGA.

Cassididæ.

Hoplionota dorsalis, sp. n.

H. breviter oblonga, subnitida, flava; thorace dorso piceo, utrinque plagis duabus punctatis, lateribus flavis profunde haud crebre punctatis; scutello nigro; elytris disco piceo, crebre fortiter punctato, elevationibus nitidis instructo, marginibus piceis macu-

lis quatuor flavis notatis, profunde haud crebre punctatis; corpore subtus flavo-testaceo.

Long. $3-3\frac{1}{3}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{3}{5}$ lin.

Head pitchy brown, opaque, but with no distinct punctuation; epistoma truncate in front, narrowed towards the eyes, with the front margin obscure yellow. Thorax pitchy in the middle, dirty yellow at the sides; disk with four strongly punctured shallow impressions, the sides deeply but not thickly punctured. Scutellum black, or nearly so. Elytra as long as broad, very slightly rounded at the sides, bluntly rounded at the apex, pitchy brown, the discoidal part rather darker, especially the raised parts; the margins have four large yellow spots, one on each side about the middle, and another on each side of the apex: each elytron has a small tubercle on the shoulder, and between this and the scutellum a carina turned outwards posteriorly; in the middle there is a rather strong trigonal tubercle, from the angles of which two very short carinae are directed forwards, one towards the lateral margin, and one long ridge directed backwards nearly to the apex; this ridge is raised in the middle; between this ridge and the lateral margin there are two small tubercles.

Hab. Queensland, Mackenzie River.

Brit. Mus.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Annual Report of the United-States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, embracing Colorado and parts of adjacent Territories, being a Report of Progress of the Exploration for the year 1874. By F. V. HAYDEN, United-States Geologist. 8vo. 508 pages, with numerous Plates and Maps. Washington, 1876.

THE work of the officers of the United-States Geological and Geographical Survey presents frequently features of considerable difficulty. In the sparsely populated areas of the West the parties intrusted with the duty have to be specially organized both for subsistence and scientific work, inasmuch as their labours are often conducted in territories where no assistance can be obtained from the locality surveyed. Thus the Colorado survey, conducted by Dr. Hayden, was separated into seven divisions, to each of which was assigned special duties—as the topographical and geographical section, those for the primary triangulation and photography, as well as a quartermaster's department, on which devolved the transport and supply. Each of these divisions consisted further of a complete staff of scientific observers, comprising botanists and meteorologists, as well as those more directly concerned in the actual work of surveying.